Vol. XXXII No. 9,786.

THE BARNARD CASE.

AN ERIE JUDGE DEFENDED.

MR. BEACH'S LOGIC AND RHETORIC-HE ASSAILS E PRESS AND THE BAR ASSOCIATION, AND

EULOGIZES HIS CLIENT.
18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The probable result of the impeachment trial continues to be the main topic of discussion at Saratoga, and considerable bitterness is manifested both inside and outside the court room. Conriction seems as assured as it could well be, but the certainty of disqualification is not so evident, according to the talk upon the Darnard side of the question. The session to-day has been an interesting one, for it was devoted to a profound effort on the part of an eloquent lawyer. It was necessary in yesterday's report to characterize the ruder features of Mr. Beach's address as they deserved. It is as indispensable to-day not to pass them by without remark. Mr. Beach has complained bitterly throughout the trial of the unfair spirit evinced by the press generally in the daily reports of He has expressed his dissatisfaction the strongest and [most caustic language. He has gone out of his way to apply dishonorable epithets to the correspondents who have only suffered their reports to condemn the accused, because they could not honestly and honorably, under the evidence, de otherwise. Mr. Beach's incautious complaint to-day that his injured client has been pursued for 10 or 15 years admits of more than one explanation. He faile te point out the origin of this pursuit, or to advance any on, plausible or otherwise, why it had happened that the Judges who had been pursued were the very ones who ought to be watched, and deserved the punishment

It was hoped this morning while Mr. Beach labored among the penderous masses of proof before him that he would be content to meet the evidence against Barnard with the testimony for the accused, and many, especially the correspondents, waited in anticipation for him to reach the Thirty-seventh Article, which rightfully turned out to be the point at which he left the path of his argument and fought the bushes on either side exhibit of the tone, temper, and rhetoric of this eloquent

pleader:

Unscrupulous agencies have been employed to prosecute this man. The aid of spies and informers has been sought. He has been tracked by stenographic reporters, by enemies and traitors on every side; yet with all these agencies, the best and meanest, for the discovery of the truth, look at the pitful result! The Bar Association of the City of New York, in the induspence of their minosity against this respondent, have to resert to such base and contemptible meanness of prosecution. I will not say, "like master, like man," but I do say that there are members of that Association who, I think, would scorn these resorts. As to Rarnard's visiting at Mansfeld's house, I say this Courl has no right to sit upon the private morals of a Judge. If the Bar Association should choose to set pies upon the movements of members of this Courl, there would be plenty of impeachments. [Laughter.]

Much more onthis was said and might be reported save him to say, however, that, as an orator, he is powerful and sometimes persuasive. To-day he brought handker a mother's care and love, and the terrible disaster of her loss. Mr. Beach has won a new reputation for oratorical

MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

BARNARD AS A MODEL JUDGE-ALL HIS ACTIONS SHOWN TO BE HIGH-TONED AND PRAISE

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. SARATOGA, Aug. 14.-The Court met at 10 a. m., 34 members being present. Mr. Beach, of counsel for the respondent, resumed his argument at the point where he stopped yesterday, namely, Article charging Judge Barnard with issuing an order directing the receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to The order was issued on the report of the It is charged that the report was unverified, and there-fore Judge Barnard acted irregularly, and with willful and corrupt partiality to James Fisk, jr. Mr. Beach said the practice was for the court to act upon the report of The next article charges Judge Barnard with willful and corrupt conduct, and with acting beyond his jurisdic tion in making the above-mentioned orders after the case had been removed to the United States Circuit Court. Counsel said it was unnecessary for him to meet this charge, as it was disposed of in the answers he had made

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA BUSINESS. Mr. Beach then proceeded to speak of the Susquehaana mutter. He detailed the condition of the affairs of this Company when these proceedings were initiated, showing that there was great satisfaction on the part of the stockholders with the management : that these stockholders had a most powerful opposition to contend with; that, in short, they were powerless to get the slightest information or satis faction concerning matters in which they were deeply interested. It was then that these men applied to Fis and Gould for assistance. It is in evidence that Fisk and Gould were not voluntary interferers in the affairs of this Company. They were applied to because they had control of a very important road to which it would be a great advantage to connect the Albany and Susquea Road, and yet when they were applied to they did make an investigation. There was deliberation on their part. The investigation showed that by the purchasing of \$800,000 worth of stock the control of the road could be secured, and the relief sought by the dissatisfied stockholders could be attained. This stock was secured and then began the struggle for possession. The action instituted by the stockholders was met by counteraction

detriment of the interests of the stockholders, Counsel then examined the proceedings instituted, claiming that the stockholders had the right to appeal to chaiming that the stockholders had the right to appear to and avail themselves of all the rights guaranteed to them by the law. He pointed out the necessity and the authority for the movement, and explained that there was no other way under the circumstances to reach the end, which was a perfectly justifiable one. He also insisted that everything done in the case was regular. If, charges against the Deschartes the said counsel, the charges against the President of the company which were sworn to were correct and truthful, ne judge could act toe hastily, too promptly, in issuing orders which would interpose a check to his conduct, and the charges, which have been so freely but improperly bestowed on the respondent, should be applied to this President. Counsel then glanced at other articles bearing upon the action in the same case, and called the aton of the Court to the evidence taken in support of these articles which, he said, went to prove that every. thing was regular and proper so far as the responden was concerned. He then proceeded to comment upon the action of the parties who, he said, endeavored to obstruct the proper and legal proceedings instituted by the

on the part of the directors, who had become a close cor-poration, and had managed the affairs of the road to the

were instituted for their protection. OTHER JUDGES AS CULPABLE AS BARNARD. In the course of his remarks he referred to an order issued by Judge Parser, who afterward revoked it, saying as he did so that his original order was improperly issued. Why, he asked, is not this Judge impeached for do what he did willfully, and when he found he was in

error he hastened to correct and rectify it. Then why
this discrimination scainst Judge Barnard? It is not
just; it is not right to hold a judge responsible for a mistake which he may make. He also called attention to
the order issued by Judge Pockham, appointing Pruyn
receiver of the property of the company, when the affidayit attached to the application was very detective.

Comsel said he referred to this, not for the purpose of
making any complaint at the action of Judge Peckham,
but to show the haste with which these proceedings
were carried on. He impugned no one's motives. He
believed all acted on both sides with good motives, but
he did want to have this Court act impartially. If one
judge is to be condemned, then let all the other judges
acting in this case be condemned allke and in common.

Do not, he said, single out one judge who has the same
excuse that all the others have and condemn him, while
you let the others so. Above all, do not impute corrupt
motives to one judge who acte in the same manner that
other judges act, and leave the others unscathed. Treat
all affec.

all alike. Counsel then cited a large number of precedents established by other and eminent judges for the action of Judge Barnard in these cases, and said he was at a loss to know why these acts of Judge Barnard should be selected for even animadversion. If he is condemned, then we must condemn many of our most jearned and eminent judges, who conspicuously adorn the judgeal beach.

THE CONSPIRACY QUESTION.

Counsel then referred to the fact that in the course of this trial the respondent had been shut off from giving

the reason that such conspiracy had not been established; and yet counsel on the other side talked of such conspiracy being shown. Counsel trusted that he would hear no more talk on that subject. It was dishe would hear no more talk on that subject. It was disposed of by the Court, and he would not give it further attention. Counsel then took up the XXIst article, which charged Judge Barnard with issuing, through favor to Ira Shafer, counsel, an injunction against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, the complaint being insufficient. Counsel stated the circumplaint being insufficient. Counsel stated the circumstances of the case, after first speaking in the highest terms of the character of Ira Shafer, whom it was sought to damage by placing his name in the charge in an unenviable light. He maintained that the plaintiff was pursuing a perfectly legitimate cause, and had no reason to look for any improper action on the part of Judge Barnard. The counsel then took up the XXVth article, charging the respondent with wrougfully directing the class of the Olympic Theater to James E. Hayes, when others offered to pay more. Counsel insisted that Judge Barnard's action was perfectly proper in this matter, taking into consideration all the crass of Stamford against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He insisted that Judge Barnard did nothing in this case but what a considerate and just judge cought to do, and, under the circumstances, would do. This company owed \$1,000 to the plaintiff, Stamwood. It was an acknowledged indebtedness, and yet when Judge Barnard directed the payment, it was refused; then the plaintiff appeared before the judge and wanted an order, but it being Saturday afternoon, Judge Barnard told him he was not in the thabit of granting orders at that time; he did, however, what he thought would be effective in the matter; he wrote a note to the company advising them to pay the debt and thus avoid other proceedings. This was all there was of that case, counsel said, and he asked if that was a fit subject of impeachment. And yet there is a separate article here, based on this note.

QUESTIONARLE ORDERS DIFFENDED. posed of by the Court, and he would not give it further

New-York

QUESTIONABLE ORDERS DEFENDED. Counsel then considered Article XXVII., charging the espondent with issuing an order restraining the Sachems of the Tammany Society from closing the doors of the hall against meetings of the corporators, Barnard being a corporator of the Society. Counsel said that the fact was Judge Barnard was totally unaware of his ever belonging to that Society, and that was a sufficient answer to the charge. Counsel then examined the charge in Article XXVIII., of directing the collection of charge in Article XXVIII., of directing the collection of unjust fees and allowanees, and pointed to several precedents which sustained Barnard's action, among them one by Judge Peckham. This called from Judge Peckham the remark that his allowance was a just one. Counsel responded that he hoped no one to whom he referred for a precedent here, nor a single person present, would for a moment think he cited the precedent as a subject of complaint. On the contrary, he had cited his precedent to sustain the action of Judge Barnard; to show that his action was correct, legal, and proper; and he had been, he said, very careful to select the decisions of the most eminent and filustrious judges as precedents, because it was his desire to keep his client in good company. Counsel then noticed the charge in Article XXIX., that Judge Barnard, after refusing an injunction against foreclosing a chattel mortgage on the application of Fellows, the injunction was issued, and this through favoritism to Fellows. Counsel insisted that it was only after the case was properly represented to him that Judge Barnard issued the order. Counsel then referred to Article XXX., in which Judge Barnard is charged with releasing ax persons, arrested on a charge of making a false registry of voters, without due consideration. Counsel stated the circumstances of the case, which were, that these then were arrested in the evening, when a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Judge made returnable to himself. They were brought before him after he had retired for the night, and hearing that there was no charge made against them by any one he ordered their release. It was one of unjust fees and allowances, and pointed to several

and hearing that there was no charge made against nom by any one he ordered their release. It was one of hose cases of arrest, frequently occurring in New-York, y the pelice, upon the slightest provocation, and under

by the police, upon the slightest provocation, and under the most filmsy authority.

Counsel then took up the charges contained in Articles XXXII. to XXXVI. inclusive, Article XXXII. referring to a matter connected with others already noted. Article XXXII, has reference to the use of the fictitious names of John Doe and Richard Roe in the New York Pier and Warchouse Company's case. Counsel showed by the Code that this practice was allowable, and then detailed the proceedings in the case and the charges in the articles, all having reference to the New-York Pier and Warchouse Company. The orders were issued upon a proper presentation of facts, but upon being advised of certain other facts the accused stopped the proceedings at once and dismissed the matter. How, he asked, is it possible to show corruption on the part of a judge when he thus promptly corrects an error into which he has fallent I It is doing violence to justice to even suspect corruption under such circumstances. Were he governed by estrupt motives, were he in conspiracy with Lane when he had Sherwood in his power for showing comtempt for his orders, would he have acknowledged his error on the appearance of a fact which had been concealed from him by Lane, and with stern indignation demissed the proceedings and driven Lane out of the Court As to the XXXVIIIth Article, containing charges that Judge Barnard used frivolous and vulgar language, counsel simply directed the Court to the evidence which had been taken.

THE SUMMISG UP.

THE SUMMING UP. Mr. Beach then spoke in review of all the charges, starting out with the declaration that all the orders is sued by Judge Barnard had been regularly issued and according to law; and, in addition, he insisted that a judge had no right to deny the issue of these orders when properly applied for. He then presented the in-quiry if a judge was to be held responsible for the effect knowledge of all manner of business should be; that, in short, he would have to be both ubiquitous and omisseent. He submitted that this would be asking to misseent. He submitted that this would be asking to much, altogether too much, of any one. He called the attention of the Court to the case of the Union Pacific Rairoad company, and insisted that, if there was any damage done to that Company, it was not from the spublicity given the facts of the mismangement connected with that road. This was the true cause of any damaging effect, if there was any. Counsel then proceeded to address the Court, saying that the decision of the case was to be left to calm judgment, and if that judgment was to be swerved by be assionate appeals, then there would be no use in looking for justice bere. He had, he said, considered this case thus far with the prevailing idea that judge Barnard had acted in accordance with inw and the practice, and as it was his duty to present it in all its aspects, he would suppose that he had committed errors. Counsel here indulged in a flight of eloquence which enchained the attention of all present for several minutes, in which he presented the dunies of judges and courts, and expressed what was expected of them; but, said he, "while I admit that this client may have committed errors, I demand the proof."
He would protest against any assumptions. He demanded proof of a guilty purpose in anything which the accused had done. Counsed the first of their labors were that he was seen going to the first Ealway office ave or six times, and was seen the first sold and the social charges made against the bloodhound spice set on his track by the Bar Association here for it did not know how soon the same bloodhound would be put on the track of each and every where are favorable to the enhanced the rank of each and every where are favorable to the enhanced the respondent, and his intimacy with James Fisk, it. Detectives had been put on his track, and yet the fruits of their labors were that he was seen going court, and what did they secure? He warned the Court against letting this system gain position by attention here for it did not know how soon the same bloodhounds would be put on the track of each and every member of this Court, and all their privacies brought to light. There would, he said, then be plenty of impeachments. "No," said he, "the private life of this respondent, the private life of no man, should be thus dogged. It has no place here. Whatever has been done by this respondent in private life is not a subject of inquiry here. But should he so conduct himself in open public as to become a by-word and a reproach," then counsel admitted he should be brought before this bar. Counsel then referred to a number of circumstances in the case which he discussed and explained.

The hour of 3 arriving, the Court adjourned before Mr. Beach had finished his argument.

THE MISSING COURT RECORDS. MR. PRINCE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR DISAP-

PEARANCE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

SARATOGA, Aug. 14 .- A dispatch was sent out from New-York a few days since saying that the missing papers in the New-York County Clerk's office, used by the Assembly Judiciary Committee while inves tigating the charges against Judge Barnard, had been found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they had been left by L. B. Prince, Chairman of the Committee, he not knowing to whom to return them. Mr. Prince, on the 'th of June last, received the following letter from the proprietor of the hotel, showing that a thorough but fruitless search for the papers—at the request of Mr. Prince—was made at that time:

L. Brandord Prince, esq.:

Dram Sim: We can't find anything of the missing papers. Nothing of the kind was left in the room you occupied while here.

S. B. CHAPPER. NEW-YORK, June 6, 1872,

THE DENTAL CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.-At the Dental Convention this morning Dr. G. A. Mills performed successful clini-cal operations, after which Dr. Waters of Boston opened the discussion on "operative dentistry," relating his suc-cess in transplanting teeth. The forenoon was occupied in the discussion of this subject, many of the delegates

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION LEWISTON, Mc., Aug. 14.-The American Institute of Instruction assembled here yesterday. The afternoon was consumed in routine business and the evening in a meeting of welcome, with an address from J. L. Pickard of Chicago. The session will continue three days. Many leading educators from all parts of the country are in attendance.

A FACTORY BURNED AT LYNN. Boston, Aug. 14.-Wentworth & Breed's box factory, in Lynn, was struck by lightning and burned last evening. The loss on stock and machinery is \$6,000. The building was owned by Mr. Breed, whose in proof against the charge of corrupt conspiracy, for | loss is \$50,000. The whole establishent was incured.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1872. FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL - THE SITTING YES-TERDAY.

GENEVA, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872. The sitting of the Board of Arbitration opened, to-day, at 12:30, and terminated at 3 p. m. The Court adjourned until noon to-morrow. All the counsel were present. Mr. Davis and Lord Tenterden were the last to leave the council-chamber, and they went out together.

BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA-EVIDENCE BEFORE THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL OF THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE SUFFERED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872. Mr. Mundella addressed a large number of his constituents at Sheffield last night. He spoke of the differences which (had existed beween England and America on the subject of the indirect claims, and highly praised the British Government for its course in regard to the Treaty of Washington. He alluded to the attitude assumed by the Ameri can Government in terms of warm praise, and congratu-lated his hearers upon the removal of the differences between the two Governments by the acquiescence of America in the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration in relation to the indirect claims.

A letter from Mr. Sydney Young says that Lord Tenterden asked him and Mr. Cohen to proceed to Geneva solely to make an explanation of the report to the Crown on the subject of the American claims for damages by Confederate cruisers, in case any became necessary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY-DE-PARTURE OF MR. GURNEY FOR AMERICA-

THE AMERICAN FLEET. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872. The meeting of the British Geographical Association will be held to-day at Brighton. Mr. Stanley is expected to be present and address the Association on the subject of his recent travels in Africa. Among the company which has already assembled for the purpose of hearing Mr. Stanley, is the ex-Emperor Napol The ex-Empress Eugenie and her son are also expected.

The Right Hon. Russell Gurney and Mr. William H. Smith, M. P., sailed to-day for America in the steamship Moravian. Mr. Gurney returns to resume his scat in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, which meets in Newport next month, and Mr. Smith, the well-known newsdealer of London, will make a teur through Canada and the United States.

The United States steamers Wabash, Brooklyn, and Plymouth have arrived in the Thames, and are anchored at Gravesend. The Wachusett is expected to arrive there before night. All that is known of the future movements of the fleet is that the flagship Wabash will soon sail for Norway, with Admiral Alden, and the Shenandoah will take Mr. Schenck, the American Minis.

GERMANY.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. VON MOLTKE FOR BELFORT -A JESUIT ESTABLISHMENT CLOSED. BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872.

It is reported that Gen. von Moltke has gone to Belfert to inspect the new fortifications. By order of the German authorities a Jesuit establishment at Issenheim, Alsace, has been closed.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT THIERS TO PARIS. Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872.

President Thiers will arrive in this city today from Trouville, and will preside at a Cabinet conneil this afternoon.

THE JOURNEY OF THE MIKADO-RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA-JAPANESE DEMANDS TREATED WITH CONTEMPT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The steamship Japan from China and Japan arrived to-day. She brings the following news from Yokohama to July 22: The Mikado continued his visits to the several shrines at Kioto (his former residence), Osaka, and Hiogo, and he is now on his way to Nagasaki. He dresses in a foreign style, with an ample supply of gold braid, and has several attendants, who are similarly attired. The requisition on Gen. Morrow for troops, which will natives look with amazement at the changes inaugurated through the late civil war. The country is quiet, and all and consequences of his orders. He detailed what a seem to acquiesce in the present state of affairs. The judge should be; what he should know; how varied his Mikado is accompanied on his trip by eight men-of-war. Much comment has been made on the letter from Corea,

port that the people everywhere are favorable to the enterprise. The party will return via Durango, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, and Queretaro, to the City of Mexico. Diaz was at Calinean, on the 7th of August, with 500 men, and had 200 men between Tepic and Mazatian, but was not able to attack the latter post. An official dispatch from Mazatian says that Gen. Diaz has decided to lay down his arms and accept the amnesty, which act finally closes the rebellion in Mexico.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Canadian correspondent says: "I found that the desire for annexation is rapidly growing in Canada, and I believe that a majority of the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity would to-day, if they had an opportunity, vote for annexation. I discovered also that a large majority of the people of Canada believe that Horace Greeley will be our next President."

Conversing with several Deputies before the National Assembly adjourned, M. Thiers said there were three dangers in the present political situation of France, and three only-Radicalism, Bonapartism, and my death. The first I do not think very menacing; the second requires to be watched over carefully; and as for the third, there is no question of it." During a conference with the Commissioners of Prorogation, M. Thiers is said to have used the following words: "I desired to introduce in France the English Constitution. This is no longer to be thought of. We have been forced to cross the Atlantic. We are now at the United States; and what we have best to do is to remain and arrange ourselves there." death. The first I do not think very menacing; the sec

The Select Committee on the Euphrates Valley Railway project, appointed by the British House of Commons, think there are no insuperable obstacles in the way of its construction, and that there need be no apprehension of its destruction by the natives. It appears that the Turkish Government would be disposed to entertain favorably any proposal which the English to entertain favorably any proposal which the English Government might make for the construction of a rail-way under the control of a mixed committee appointed jointly by the two Governments, with funds to be raised by a loan contracted by the Turkish Government, and partially guaranteed by the Government of England. The Committee are decidedly of opinion that, if any steps are to be taken toward the construction of a line, the best course will be for the English Government to place themselves in communication with the Government of Turkey, with a view to some arrangement of the nature proposed. They think that \$50,00,000 would coversibe expenses of the shortest route proposed.

A remark able change is arrangement in the

A remarkable change is apparent in the comments of the London press on the nomination of Mr. Greeley. The Echo says "for the present things look brighter every day for the newspaper candidate, at least in the Southern States." The Telegrouph thinks that "many sound Republicans are not unlikely to support Mr. Gree-ley on account of his personal claims; and uniting, as be now decidedly seems to do, more and more the confi-dence and power both of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats, he appears to press his oppo-nent harder in proportion as the race proceeds." The Biandard says that if the personal qualifications of the two candidates for the Presidency were in question It would prefer Grant. But as Mr. Greeley is the representative of the great question of State Rights, the only hope of the South, it prefers him, and cannot understand how any Southerner or any American who wishes to see the South reconciled and revived, can hesitate one moment between Radicalism and Constitutionalism, between Grant and Greeley.

A telegrape from Montreal reports that Dr.

A telegram from Montreal reports that Dr orohon, Spanish Vice-Consul at that place has learned of a widespread organization for the enlistment in that country of volunteers for the revolutionary army in Cuba. The scheme which has been discovered contem-plated the enlistment of men in the principal cities of plated the enlistment of men in the principal cities of the Dominion, and concentrating them at some place on the Bay of Fundy. A vessel had been chartered to be in attendance at the rendezvous some time next month, and was to have taken her cargo out to meet a Cuban cruiser at a point further south, where they would have been transhipped. A large number of recruits have been made in Montreal, St. John and Hallfax; and it will now require great energy and watchfulness on the part of the Dominion authorities to prevent the carrying out of the undertaking. The information was first given by a man who had formerly been employed in recruiting, and was well acquainted with all the workings of the organization. The whole matter has been put in the hands of the Dominion authorities, and an investigation has been begun. So far no arrests have been made.

CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA

ASSASSINS AT WORK-SIX MINERS SHOT.

Pottsville, Aug. 14.—This morning at 2 nental Colliery, near Centralia, where they had been working, they were attacked and fired upon by two par ties who were in ambush on both sides . the railroad John Webster was shot seven times, and has since died. George W. Davis was severely wounded, being shot near the heart. The other four were slightly wounded. Large tacks were found in some of the wounds. All of the men but Webster succeeded in reaching the engine-house, when the viliains escaped. The cause of the atists among miners. The six miners had been transferred from Old Colliery to work at the Continental. This is A. C. Green, a school-teacher, in open day, while in the pelling him to fly for safety. The vicinity of Centralia is reported to be infested by desperadoes.

A LUNATIC KILLS HIS KEEPER. CORRY, Aug. 14.-Hugh Donnelly of Dunkirk, N. Y., was murdered, this morning, in the lock-up of this city by James Nevills, an insane man, whom he was conveying to an asylum. His head was chopped off

THE LAW-BREAKERS' RECORD.

AN OLD WOMAN MURDERED.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.-On Saturday night last three young men, Andrew King, John Johnson, and Howard Johnson, went to the residence of Mrs. Martha E. Blackwood, who kept a small saloon in Scotts ville, Sullivan County, and demanded that she should go over to the saloon and get them some oysters. She refused, whereupon they threatened to kill her, and stated that they had come there for that purpose. She then opened the door, and, as she stepped in the doorway, was struck in the temple with a stone and knocked insensible. She died in two hours. King was arrested, but the others had not been captured at last accounts. Mrs. Blackwood was connected with some families in Virginia, and with prominent people in Sullivan County. SUPPRESSING PUGILISM.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.-The owners of the two steamers, chartered to convey Mace and O'Baldwin and their friends to the scene of the intended prize fight between the two pugilists, were warned to-day by Deputy States Attorney Pinckney that they would be held responsible for aiding in a direct violation of the laws of Maryland. As a consequence, they refused to allow the boats to depart, and the fight is accordingly temporarily postponed. Alderman McMullen of Phila delphia, the stakeholder, will attempt to fix a time and place for it within a week.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN UTAH. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14. - The Indian

troubles at San Pete are serious. Tabby, a well-known Indian chief, sends word to all the bishops that he cannot longer control his tribe. A dispatch to Agent Dodge says that the Indians are stealing horses and killing men requisition on Gen. Morrow for troops, which will immediately be hurried forward to the scene of the

WASHINGTON.

BEER STAMPS-THE NEW POSTAL CARDS.

The act of Congress of June 6, 1870, providing that the use of the one-third beer barrel and the stamp of that denomination should cease after Aug. 1, does not seem to work as yet harmoniously. In accordance with this act, on the last of July, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued orders requiring collectors to return the one-third denomination stamps, and to cause all frac-tional barrels thereafter to be stamped with the onehalf barrel stamp. These orders have met with considerable opposition from the beer manufacturers, until finally a delegation from the various States waited a few finally a delegation from the various States waited a few days since upon the Attorney-General to get his opinion of the law. The beer men claim that this law will be a serious interference with their business in its present state, and that it will unjustly tax them. The Attorney-General will make his opinion public in a few days. It is believed in the Internal Revenue Department inta the brewers have bought up a large amount of the one-thid barrel stamps with the intention of foreing a post-ponement of the operations of the act until after the next session of Congress.

Postmaster-General Creswell returned last evening, and was at the Department to-day to look after the large amount of business which has accumulated in his absence. The sample postal-cards which the National Bank Note Company of New-York have designed, were expected to be received at the Department to-day, but up to the closing hour had not arrived. Gen. Terrell, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has all of that business in charge, approves of the model as made by that Company, its size, thickness, and tenacity being suitable. The Commission appointed by the Secretary of the

Treasury to revise the Internal Revenue laws so that they will conform with all the laws in force after the passage of the act of June 6, 1872, are now busily engaged at that work. They will have completed the first part by the end of this week.

THE UTICA RACES.

UTICA, Aug. 14 .- About the time set down for the races to-day a heavy rain-storm set in, which lasted but a short time, but long enough to make the track heavy. The attendance to-day was better than that of yesterday. The race for the prize of \$5,000 for that of yesterday. The race for the prize of \$6,000 for horses that have not beaten 2:27, was won by Flora Bell, in three straight heats, in 2:28\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:26\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:27\(\frac{1}{2}\); sleepy John took the second money; Luia the third, and Dauntless the fourth. Six horses started. The purse of \$8,000 for three-minute horses was won by wallace, taking the second, third and fourth heats. Bashaw took the first heat. Time, 2:41\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:43, 2:43, Bashaw took the first heat. Time, 2:41\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:41, 2:45\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:43, Bashaw took the second money, and Roan Jack the third. The first heat of the race for \$45,000 for horses that never beat 2:34 was won by Kilburn Jim in 2:29\(\frac{1}{2}\); Jennie second. This trot was then postponed on account of the darkness.

AN ALLEGED LIBEL SUIT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 .- It is reported that Col. Blanton Duncan of Louisville, Chairman of the Demo cratic National Executive Committee, has just brought suit in the United States Court, against The Chicago Tribune, for \$100,000 damages, for an alleged libel. The suit is based on an editorial in The Tribune of Aug. 10.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.William Lee, age 50, was drowned near Cedar

.The grinding-mill at Dupont's Powder Works. leiphia, erpuotes Jones Buckley, a workman in J. P. Jeremiah Buckley, a workman in J. P. de J. S. Buckley, a workman in J. P. P. de J. S. Buckley, and was severely scaled.

.The steamer Norwich went ashore on a smooth James Hiff, a dry goods merchant of Port Jervis fell from a second story window yesterday and fractured his shull. It is supposed that he was slitting in the window and fell asseep.

William Gregor, the well-known counterfeiter, who was arrested. Tuesday, at Philadelphia, charged with counterfeiting fire-cent pieces, was committed, yesterday, by Commissioner Hibler in tefault of \$2.000. Samuel M. Cheeseman, the victim of a cow-

.... Nicholas McGraw was run over on the Eric

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN

ANOTHER SPEECH BY SENATOR SCHURZ. ENTHUSIAETIC AND IMPOSING GATHERING OF GERMANS AT INDIANAPOLIS—ABLE ADDRESS BY THE SENATOR—FAILURE OF THE GRANT

PARTY-DUTY OF ALL TO UNITE ON GREELEY IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—This city was all live with political excitement last night. Despite the threatening appearances of the weather the Liberals and Democrats threed out in strong force to welcome Carl Schurz. Owing to the short time for preparation there was a great deliciency of torches, but with Chinese lan terns and fireworks the want was fully supplied. A heavy rain fell during the evening, seriously interfering with the demonstration, compelling Mr. Schurz to abandon his purpose of addressing an out-door assembly, and confining his audience to the Academy of Music which was not large enough to hold a tithe of those anxious to hear him.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Mr. Schurz, speaking in German, began with a refer ence to the immense outside demonstration, and said it was not party hate and partisanship, but patriotism Democrats or Republicans, we became American citi zens, and as such we feel bound together. Blind parti sanship ceases to overcloud our judgment. We have great duties to perform. The Republican party, of which I have been a member, is going against us, and in doing so it points at the deeds of the past-But if they ascribe to themselves those merits the preservation of the Union, abolition of Slavery, and equal suffrage, we have the right eay: If "you have done it, we as individual members have also done it. If you point with pride at the past, so can we." A party that has done great things has not thereby acquired the right to sleep in idleness, or to in dulge in bad passions. Every new day brings new tasks, and every party has the duty to try honestly to solve them. Let us see whether the Republican party is willing to solve those duties. If it can do it, or will do it, we will support it, but not otherwise. What are those duties! There are no battles to be fought, and in a duties! There are no battles to be fought, and in a time of peace we need no General for a President. Every one who knows anything about history knows that great wars like that for the Union and for the abolition of Slavery carry after them some danger to the public welfare. 1. Continued emity between those parts of the population that fought against each other. 2. Demoralization in public and private affairs. 3. Party despotism, centralization, and overbearing conduct of the ruling party. It is natural that the first duty of all citizens should consist in counteracting those dangers. FAILURE OF THE GRANT PARTY TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE TIMES.

We will ask the following questions: Has the Repub can party done anything toward solving, or has it promised to solve, the questions and issues growing out of the war ? The first of these is to secure the results of the war for the Union-free labor, equality of rights, and suffrage. In doing this every Republican must have asked himself whether the fundamental principles of our Government would be subserved if the central Gov ernment continually meddles with the affairs of the States. If such were the case, a State of things would arise like that in Europe, where the Governments can do everything they like against the will of the people. When we had to let the South govern herself we had to invest the freedmen with the right of suffrage whereby they had the power to participate in the self-government. It was plain that the exercise of that right by men who previously had no idea of the responsibility of such rights must have had grave results. The colored race were not born as politicians. Was it not necessary to give the white men in the South the same rights! Is not the principle which Horace Greeley has inscribed on his banner that of liberty, equality, suffrage, and amnesty! Many Republicans advocated the latter, but has the Republican party discharged its duty in that regard! You all know that it has disfranchised many white men in the South. It has only given amnesty and repealed those has after the Cinciunati Convention had taken amnesty as a plank of its platform, and then with such clauses that it could be seen it was only grudringly given. The natural results showed themselves in the South. Adventurers, carput-baggers, flattered the ignorance of the colored men, and established their rule on the neck of the white population. If you knew how these people were treated, not only your sense of justice, but also your sense of party would demand the overtire we of that earpet-bagger government. arise like that in Europe, where the Governments can do

The speaker gave an exhibit of North Carolina inances, contrasting the condition of that State with Virginia, Tennessee, and others, showing that where the Liberal rule took root the value of property had been increased. The results of the war, he said, could only be secured by concillation, contentment, and properity. He continued at length, reviewing the misrule of the Republican party and Constitutional violations by the President In the Santo Domingo project, Boutwell in the negotiation of bonds, Robeson in his contracts, and Belknap in the sale of arms, and appealed to all German-born citizens to put an end to this despotical, shameful Administra-tion. Alluding to the Cincinnati Convention he said that although Mr. Greeley was not then his man, he now re-garded him as ten thousand times better than Grant. He concluded by appealing to all well-meaning patriots to join in the effort to attain liberty and equal rights for all, Rounds, of applause followed the speech, and three stirring cheers were given for Senator Schurz.

LIBERAL ORGANIZATION IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT COM-MITTEES-ENCOURAGING REPORTS-CO-OPER-ATION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 14 .- At a large and influential meeting of Liberal Republicans of St. Lawrence County, held here to-day, the following organization for the County was effected :

the County was effected:
County Committee—John Miller, Canton: Rollin C.
Gale, Canton: W. H. Daniels, Ogdensburg; E. R. Turner,
Macomb; C. A. Van Duser, Governeur; Thomas Todd,
Edwards: George B. Swan, Potsdam; Allen Whipple,
Parishville: John Kingston, Brasher. Assembly District
Committee—First, W. B. Rich, DeKalb; W.H. Falkner,
Ogdensburg; Joseph Couper, Morristown, Second, A. R.
Peck, Madrid; C. C. Chidwell, Canton; Wm. Stephenson,
Russell. Third, W. W. Morgan, Potsdam; James Miller,
Louisville; A. H. Andrews, Massena.

The reports from the several towns represented were very satisfactory as to the progress of the Liberal Re form movement. The Democratic County Committee also met here to-day, and unanimously adopted a resolu tion favoring cooperation with the Liberal Republicans.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WHAT IT COSTS THE GOVERNMENT TO RUN THE GRANT CAMPAIGN-MERRIMON TO BE GOV-ERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA - PLANS TO MAKE ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS SEN ATOR - INTERESTING NEWS FROM VARIOUS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The Grant Campaign Committee stationed at this point now occupy 16 rooms at the Federal Capitol. From the receipt-book in the room of the Senate wing, occupied by this Committee, it appears that the postage on the campaign documents which have been franked to the voters of the country would have netted the Government \$28,257 10. The value of the Government envelopes used is \$1,363. The number of documents sent from the House wing is at least double the above figures. It having been charged in the Administration organs that the franks of Senators Schurz and Fenton were used to send out Liberal Re publican and Democratic documents, the gentlemen in charge of these respective headquarters here emphatically deny the statement.

A letter was received here to-day by the Liberal Con mittee from the Military Asylum in Dayton, Ohio, signed by a large number of soldiers, asking for some independent reading matter, and stating that they were tired of reading the Administration speeches sent to them from this city.

J. L. Morphis, Member of Congress from the Hd District of Mississippi, who was recently nominated as an elector for the State for Greelcy and Brown, writes here that the campaign is making favorable progress, and that the Liberals and Democrats are jubilant over their

prospects. Mr. Goodlee, of North Carolina, one of the Liberal Republican National Committee, arrived here to-day. He says the Legislature will undoubtedly give the certificate of election to Merrimon, as by the time they meet, the third Monday in November, Merrimon will have evidence of fraud and illegal voting sufficient to obtain it. He says numbers of colored men were brought from the adjoining State, by way of the Dismal

F. A. Pike, who is running for Congress in the Vth District of Maine on the Liberal ticket, writes here that the canvass in the State is sharp, and looks well. "The vote will be very heavy, but we shall hold them in fair beeb, as the discussion will be in our favor." He sends the names of 1,500 Republicans in his district who de

clare that they will elect him.

There is now no question out that Attorney-General Williams is a candidate for the United States Senate Oregon, to succeed Corbett, whose term expires March is promised to be thrown in Williams's behalf, notwith vient in this direction than the sitting Senator Corbett One of the Attorney-General's representatives left here to-day for Oregon, to make all sorts of premises in Williams's behalf, and to make the necessary combinations to elect him. The Attorney-General is one of those who is fearful of a change in the Administration, and being a poor man as well as a sagacious politician, wishes to provide a place for himself beyond the reach

Dr. George B. Loring has accepted an invi-

of the next Presidential election.

tation to preside at the Grant Republican State Conven-tion of Massachusetts, at Worcester. Hiram Green, esq., says: "The Grant party claim to be fighting for a principle. That's so; but it is a principle which is sure to bring from 7 to 10 per cent interest, legal tender."

A correspondent from Columbia County, Penn., the home of the Hen. Charles R. Buckatew, d clares that the Laberel majority will be fully 2,500, being 700 more than the usual Democratic majority.

A few Democrats met at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Monday night, to make arrangements for attending the Louisville Convention. The Press says that 100 Democrats will go from Pennsylvania.

The Democratic Republican Committee of Indiana has, at the suggestion of Judge R. N. Greesham of Louisville, Ky., who has recently declared himself a Liberal Republican, invited Judge Merrimon of North Carolina to stump the State.

Evidently Miss Anthony has not led all

womankind into the Reflectionist camp. Lydia A. Jenkins, M. D., contributes a long and able article to The Democratic Leader of Binghamton, N. Y., in advo-The Hon. Homer A. Nelson, formerly Secretary of State of New-York, in a recent interview ex-

pressed his conviction that this State will give Greeie; and Brown a majority of from 80,000 to 100,000, and that all efforts to divide the Democratic vote will prove futile The Hon. J. B. Grinnell of Iowa, in a letter to Charles Sumi er, states that "Senator Grimes said

publicly, but a few days before his death, that 'the country would honor Sunner for his exposure and de-feat of the Santo Domingo job, and send political ban-ishment to those who sought his degradation." A persistent ill-luck seems to attend the efforts of The Tribune to recognize, in its lists of papers

The New-Orleans Republican makes the folour Senator in Congress, intends to leave town immediately for Pennsylvania, where he will take the atomy for Buckalew, and Greeiey and Brown. He will return in September, when he proposes to make a canvass of the entire State." owing interesting announcement: "Gen. J. R. West,

It is understood in Nashville that Mr. Ednund Baxter will yield to a call upon him, and becom the candidate for Governor of Tennessee against John C. Brown, the Democratic nomicee. Baxter is a Liberal in his views, and a supporter of Greeley. Brown is also for Greeley, and favors a maintenance of the Demo-cratic organization. A lively canvass is predicted. The following letter has been received by

Senator Sumner from a Quaker at Westchester, Penn. ESTREMED FRIEND: Thee will greatly oblige by send ing me a few copies of thy recent letters on the political situation in pamphilet form, suitable for binding, with thy speeches. They are just to the point at issue, and should be read by all. Thy position, in my judgment, is correct. Thine, truly,

Thomas B. Carroll, the Democratic Mayor of Troy, N. Y., enjoyed the honor of a ride of an hour or two in President's Grant's carriage, through the streets of Burlington, the other day, and emerged from that vehicle his enthusiastic partisan. He discovered that President Grant resembled Silas Wright; that above his eye" the frontal regions seemed to be surcharged with a brain which pressed upon its limiting barriers for room;" that he smiles "thoughtfully," &c.

The Grant Republican Convention of the IIId Michigan Congress District nominated George Willard, editor of The Battle Creek Journal, for Congress, iard, entito 'i Tale Business and Reformer, while the district is strongly in favor of Protection, and considerable dissatisfaction prevailed in the Convention in consequence of his nomination. It is understood that the Hon. Austin Blair, the present Representative, will be the nominee of the Liberal party.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has deemed it necessary to write a letter declaring, what everybody knew before, that he prefers Grant to Greeley. He can see no safety for the country in Greeley's success, and "shrinks from helping to overturn the coach merely to get a new driver, and certainly a far less competent one." The Kenomination organs are publishing the letter with many high-sounding adjectives, thereby revealing their extreme anxiety for recruits of some blod. The absurd charge of Benjamin Loan, that

Senator Schurz had violated his pledges to the caucu which nominated him, calls forth an indignant and conclusive denial from that stanch Grant paper The St. Jo seph (Mo.) Herald. The editor says he lects the canvass which decided Schurz's nomination and that he at no time denied his amnesty record, but and that he at no time denied his amnesty record, but on the contrary declared that he should insist on "amnesty being granted to former Rebels as fast as the spirit of disloyaity died out among them and the safety of the loyai people would permit." The writer shews Loan's record to be consistent only in its opposition to Republican principles, and in conclusion says: "The charge of infidelity to piedges and party comes with an ill grace from Ben Loan, who, for 10 years past, has not failed in every election to bolt a portion of the regular Republican ticket, and for two years past has voted with the Democracy exclusively." Perhaps the family organ in this city, which executed such a war dance over the statement and howled "I told you so" with such velemence, will copy The Heraid's article. It is scarcely probable, however, since it is not a newspaper. Mr. Philip H. Macombe of Wisconsin has

published an open letter in The Detroit Union, in reply to a similar production of Charles Goepp of New York. reviewing Mr. Greeley's record. Mr. Macombe discusses Mr. Goepp's objections in detail, and in conclusion says: 'Thank God, the American people have a will of their own; they are tired, thoroughly tired, of the present regime; they want no continuance of military despots an —they are heartily sick of 'General Orders' from the White House. Honor has been rendered to whom honor was declared to be due. Now, then, let us have a change —let the philosopher relieve the soldier, and the plow-share be substituted for the sword; let us feel that we are indeed citizens of a free country, with an inalienable right to support whom we please without the thongs of a ringing party hash being held over our heads. Depend upon it, there will be no burking the question an November, the important issues at stake will by that lime be fairly understood and correspondingly met. We shall then be called upon to cast our individual vote for the candidate we prefer, for the one who, by a life of constancy and rectitude, deserves, as he has undoubtedly earned, the highest gift which it is in the power of the American speciple to bestow. That man is Horace Greeley." 'Thank God, the American people have a will of their

LIBERAL RECRUITS. W. P. Crook, a Republican of Jacksonville,

Ala., has announced his intention of cooperating with the Liberal party. The Hon, Ulysses Warner, late a Republican Member of Assembly from Ontario County, N. Y., has declared for Greeiey and Brown.

Robert A. Lee, a colored member of the Grant Republican Committee of Nansemond County, inginia, resigns his position in a published letter, and clares for Greeley and Brown.

The Grant Republican Committee of New-Bedford, Mass., is somewhat demoralized. Parden Davell, Chairman, and Benj. F. Brownell, Secretary, handed in their resignations recently, because they are going to support Greeley.

An ardent Grant support of Florida wrote

to the Hon. Lemuel Wilson of that State, recently, ask ing him to accept the position of Governor on the Re nomination State ticket, adding that Florida was not safe without some such man on the ticket. Mr. Wilson safe without some such man on the ticket. Mr. Wilson is thankful for the compliment, but declines, since he cannot longer consent to act with the Grant organization, believing, as hedges, that its "spirit and its tendencies now are to keep open the 'bloody chasm' of our late civil war, which has so long separated the two sections of our country, and by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the freedmen of the South, keep alive the memories of the past, and thus engender a spirit bif discord and strife between the two races of our people for the sole purpose of maintaining itself in power. After an extended review of the Liberal movement, Mr. Wilson says: "I carnestly recommend the Liberal Republican movement to the Southern Republicans, and hope they will be found united as one man in the support of that great statesman and puropatrot, Horace Greeley, for the Presidency, and in condition and ayungathy with the Conservative people of the State."

Swamp Canal, who were registered and voted like others, have obtained from the Controller of the Currency permission to organize the Dwarett National Bank in Sait Lake City. Utah, with a capital of \$100,000. The Dwarett Hank, now in operation there, will be merged with the National Bank.